

From the Xenia Torch-Light.

Pursuant to public notice, a very numerous assemblage of the citizens of Greene, and the adjoining counties, convened at Paintersville, Ohio, May 28th, 1853, for the purpose of promoting an enactment in this State, of the Maine Liquor Law.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of W. G. Thorp, of Xenia, as President; Jas. Hibben, of Greene, Oliver W. Nixon, of Clinton, John Mullen, of Warren, Wm. Denton, of Butler, and Thomas Foulke, of Clarke, as Vice Presidents; Dr. A. Brooke, of Clinton, Dr. H. C. Winans and Dr. G. F. Birdsall, of Greene, Secretaries. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Andrews, followed by excellent music by the Paintersville Brass Band, which added great interest to the exercises, by its occasional performances throughout the day. On motion of Dr. Birdsall, Messrs. Dr. J. H. Watson, O. W. Nixon, T. D. Royse, Dr. Henry C. Winans, Wm. Cotterell and Parker S. Browder were appointed a committee to prepare business to come before the meeting. An interesting address was then made by O. W. Nixon, in advocacy of prohibitory legislation against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, within the State. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Phillips, was then read, and after music from the Band, a recess of an hour was taken.

2, P. M. The meeting reassembled to the music of a most pathetic temperance song, by P. S. Browder, which he followed by some energetic remarks in favor of the objects of the meeting. The business committee reported the following series of resolutions, which were most eloquently advocated by Mr. Denton, followed by Rev. Mr. Collett, and were passed unanimously—viz:

*Resolved*, That in the manufacture, the importation, sale and use of intoxicating drinks, with which they are cursed, the people of Ohio find the greatest obstacle to their progress in health, education, morals and religion, and duty to ourselves, to our neighbors, and to posterity, demands of us that we immediately obtain a legislative prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of them within the State, by an enactment similar, in its provisions, to the Maine Liquor Law.

*Resolved*, That we hereby pledge our most sacred honor, that we will vote for no candidate to the Legislature, of any party, who is not publicly pledged to advocate and vote for such a law, and in whose private character, we have a sufficient guarantee, that he will faithfully abide by such pledge.

*Resolved*, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens of Greene County, and throughout the State, the formation of township organizations, to canvass every township in Ohio, and obtain, if possible, the pledge of every voter, that he will support no candidate not publicly pledged, as aforesaid.

*Resolved*, That we also recommend the township committees, in canvassing their respective districts, to be provided with petitions to the Legislature asking the passage of such a law, to be presented to non-voters, and those not pledged, for their signatures.

Mr. O. W. Nixon then offered and advocated the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That we recognize woman as an efficient co-laborer in the temperance reform, and that we earnestly call upon her to use her powerful influence in the furtherance of the great and good work.

On motion, it was

*Resolved*, That the secretaries be instructed to offer the proceedings of this meeting, with the letter of Mr.

Phillips, for insertion in the Xenia Torch-Light, Herald of Freedom, and Clinton Republican.

A vote of thanks to the speakers, and to the Band, was then passed, and the meeting adjourned.

WM. G. THORP, *Pres.*

A. BROOKE,  
H. C. WINANS,  
G. F. BIRDSALL, } *Secretaries.*

#### Letter from Mr. Phillips.

To the Grand Maine Law Convention, to be held in Paintersville, Greene County, Ohio:

Having been kindly invited by the committee of arrangements, to attend and address your honorable convention, on to-morrow, the 28th inst., I regret very much to say, that circumstances beyond my control, will prevent my being present. I look upon the glorious objects contemplated by your convention, as not only compatible with our republican institutions, but also, as in perfect harmony with the great laws, both natural and revealed, of the Sovereign of the Universe. I look upon the legislation, heretofore, of this and other States, however defective, as based upon a social and moral being. Still the traffic in intoxicating drinks, under certain restrictions, was, and is yet permitted. The prohibition of the traffic, though limited and defective, was the rule and principle of legislation; but the permission to traffic in these liquors, was the exception to the rule. I understand the new Constitution of Ohio, as seeking to remove the exception, by prohibiting the Legislature from granting any license to traffic in intoxicating liquors. But, gentlemen, there is a principle which lies before and beyond all legislation, and it is this, that no man has any right to engage in any business or enterprise to the injury of his fellow man. To say the least, no man has a right to take the property of his neighbor, without rendering a valuable consideration. But on the other hand, when a people thus feel themselves injured in their persons, in their substance, in their character—injured socially, mentally, and morally, for this world and the world to come, they have an inalienable right to rise in the majesty of freemen, and legally protect themselves. The mighty influence of moral suasion has been brought to bear on the public mind of Ohio, and yet it has failed to roll back the fiery flame of this infernal traffic. All legislation heretofore has failed to give the community protection from this withering, blasting, burning, desolating, and damning evil. According to the last census, we are consuming in these United States, annually, about eighty-three millions of gallons of intoxicating drinks, of our own manufacture; to say nothing of the amount brought to our shores by importation. Think of it, gentlemen, for one moment! Fifty millions of dollars expended annually, by this model republic, to perpetuate an evil, in all its wide, boasting varieties and desolating consequences, the greatest that ever cursed the human race. Nor is this all. We have a standing army of five hundred thousand topers and drunkards; two hundred and fifty thousand criminals, paupers and maniacs; and near fifty thousand sent annually to a drunkard's shame, a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's eternity. Women made worse than widows, and children worse than orphans. The heart of humanity sickens at the thought. With us and all the friends of humanity, it is a dernier resort, we can do nothing more than elect a majority of members to the next General Assembly of Ohio, who will put on their statute books a law authorizing the SEARCH for, SEIZURE and DESTRUCTION of the bloody monster.

This will constitute the Mount Nebo

of the temperance reform. From its lofty summit, we may look over and behold the glorious Canaan of sobriety.

Let us never lay down our arms until this Juggernaut of perdition is demolished, until the fires of this Moloch are quenched by the engines of the cold water army. And when our work on earth shall have been done, and we shall raise our heads from our pillows for the last time, may we behold the millennial sun of temperance glory, rising in splendor upon our world, and dissipating forever, the clouds of BLACK INTEMPERANCE.

I remain, gentlemen of the convention, your fellow laborer in the glorious cause of temperance.

T. A. G. PHILLIPS.

MISS MARY ANN WHEELER, is now on trial at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the murder of one J. W. Lace. She is said to be a young woman of good appearance, and of apparently honest and decided character. She was a milliner and mantua-maker, and carried on business at Milwaukee at the time of the alleged murder. Lace was her seducer, and afterward not only deserted her and refused to see or speak with her, but boastfully proclaimed his guilt, and even exhibited in the green room of the theatre and elsewhere, the supplicating letters she had sent him. On seeing her in the street, on the 14th of October last, he turned from her and affected to be looking curiously into the window of a store, when she walked up and shot him dead. She made no attempt to escape, but freely gave herself up to the police, confessing, as she still continues to do, that she is guilty of the homicide, and leaving it to a jury of her countrymen to determine whether the act is worthy a darker name.

Since the above was in type, we learn that Miss Wheeler has been acquitted, and has returned, with her father and sister, who were present at her trial, to her former residence at Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio.

BANGOR.—The following statement is made by H. B. Farnham, the city Marshal:

Prosecutions in the city of Bangor under the Maine Law, since it went into operation in 1851:

400 search warrants have been issued.

20 convictions of common sellers, in upper courts.

24 cases of common sellers ready for trial.

There are now in the watch-house under my charge:

115 small packages of liquors seized.

47 barrels " "

10 half do. " "

There has been a great deal condemned and spilt. Also a great many convictions have been had before the police court. The city agency supplies 32 out-of-town agencies.

A NUT FOR TAXPAYERS TO CRACK. Of the 27,737 State paupers in Massachusetts, more than 11,000 are foreigners; nearly 10,000 are British subjects. More than 1,500 foreign paupers arrived during the last year. Of the 27,737, more than 19,000 were made paupers by intemperance, either of themselves or their parents or guardians. The amount expended by the commonwealth for the relief of this army of poor people was \$475,673. The number of pauper children under 14 years of age is 3,098.

\* \* Santa Anna has ordered the desinterment of the remains of the oldiers who fell in the Mexican war, and that they be placed in sepulchres worthy of benighted Mexicans.

\* \* Rigorous measures are being adopted in Prussia, against the Mormons.

For the Organ.

BRO. CLARK: Near the heart of Cheesedom, there is a pleasant locality, known in the neighborhood as Tinnicum. Among the denizens of that town, there are some who are determined to relax no effort, to rid our country of "that most efficient of all the Devil's means of mischief"—Alcohol. Though rum-sellers bluster, or their bullies swagger and threaten—"none of these things move them." In pursuance of this determination, a thorough going temperance board of council for the corporation, and officers for the township, were elected. As a consequence, we have a stringent prohibitory ordinance for the village; and one as good as the law will allow, for the township. If the "crittur" can be bought in the village, except for medical or mechanical purposes, they are very sly about it, for like murder, it "will out." On the canal, without the corporation, was one who kept and sold, and defied the law. Last week, a gentleman waited on him, with three pressing invitations, to visit A. Jackson, Esq., J. P. He could not resist a polite invitation; so he came forthwith!

Well, he did not seem to be afraid; he even said he was not, and swore he would not be; and to prove it beyond any question, he shook his fist in the face of the lawyer for the prosecution; but in passing the compliment around, the next one he came to mildly hinted to him, that possibly he might fall, if he made too free with his motions; he arrived at the conclusion that "discretion is the better part of valor," and set down to his fate with a martyr-like heroism. Upon inquiring about the matter of the invitation, it was concluded that he had violated an ordinance against the sale of certain deleterious compounds. He was fined ten dollars for the first, and fifteen for the second violation, with the costs in either case; the third was continued till morning, to let him sleep on the subject. When assembled for the third trial, it was ascertained that a "change had come over the spirit of his dream." It is fair to presume that he did not altogether admire Esq. Jackson's progressive principles; so he proposed to pay both fines, and the costs of all the suits; and never sell any more liquor in Ohio, if the matter could be dropped; so the thing was compromised.

We have concluded to drop party predilections, and to vote only for temperance men to make laws for us.

Yours Fraternally,  
JUNE, 1853. OLIVER TWIST.

#### Culture of Asparagus.

A correspondent over the signature of a "Gardener," in the Germantown Telegraph, gives some practical hints on the culture of Asparagus, which we annex:

"Next to green peas, asparagus is the most generally admired garden esculent raised. Every farmer should have a bed of it, to supply the wants of his own family, it being a very easily propagated vegetable and one that is almost certain to do well in any soil possessing the attributes of fruitfulness and natural warmth. Mr. Pond, the celebrated horticulturist, gives the following directions for its cultivation.

"In the latter part of the month of March, or in April, select a spot of ground sufficiently large to plant the number of roots intended. If the plantation is to be large, and intended to supply the market, the ground should be plowed to a good depth; if for a common kitchen garden, it should be trenched to the depth of fourteen inches. Make the surface of the bed level; after this is performed, proceed to mark places, to dig the trenches for your roots; they should be two-and-a-half inches apart, then throw the soil out, twelve inches wide, and as many inches deep, laying it up in ridges between the trenches. After this is done, throw in three or four inches of manure; level it, and add about one inch of soil on the surface, scraped from the sides of the trenches; level this also, and all is ready for planting."

\* \* Dr. Evans, the American dentist, residing in Paris, has lately received from the Queen of Holland, a brilliant jewel-box, worth one thousand two hundred dollars.